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DR. WYETH, PAINLESS DENTIST

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Opp. Lanesburgh & Bro. Over Great Union Tea Co. Largest and Most Thoroughly Equipped Parlors in Washington.

WHEN A MAN IS MARRIED

BY ONE WHO IS

Finger Bowls and Snobbery.

Finger bowls from the 10-cent store were Meta's intended contribution to the Hetherington crockery supply after a visit at the home of Myra's brother, who has acquired an awful lot of money and a finger-bowl perspective on life. Our eleven-year-old had imbibed some of the fine airs of his household.

I arrived home while the youngsters were showing off her purchase to Myra and the rest of the family.

"What's the idea of the finger bowl?" I asked.

"I don't know," laughed Myra. "Meta has been assimilating some high-toned atmosphere in the city, but I didn't expect this. She went down town and got them without saying anything to me."

"Yes, papa, I decided we ought to have finger bowls," put in Meta. "Uncle Willis has 'em, and they are so nice when your fingers get sticky, and—and most everybody has 'em."

"That's right," the voice was that of father-in-law, just coming in. "I've been thinking for a long time, Robert, that you ought to have finger bowls for your table. Myra was always used to them before she married you."

"Oh, she was, was she?" I unloaded just as much sarcasm as my voice would stand, father-in-law being the chap I am usually laying for. "Upon what theory do you claim finger bowls are essential in all well-regulated families?" I finished.

"Why, son, it is a time-honored custom among respectable folks."

"It is!" I exploded. "Well, here's where we'll cease being respectable folks, then. And before anybody could stop me, I grabbed the bundle of finger bowls and threw them with a crash out the back door."

"Robert!" exclaimed Myra. "Why, what do you mean?"

"Nothing," I returned, angrily, "except that if our fingers get sticky we'll throw the wash basin. We'll have no fine airs around this house."

"And why do you object to finger bowls?" prodded Myra's father.

"Why do I object?" I yelled. "I'll tell you why I object. First and foremost, we are not high and mighty folks like Myra's brother, and you, father. We are just the ordinary kind, who haven't much of anything

in this world except a living. Now, then, only the rich ought to have finger bowls. If we have them—though we may deny it—it is because we want to imitate the rich. Of course, we shouldn't want to do that. It would be knocking at the barriers which the rich interpose between themselves and us commoners. If everybody is to have the same things in life, it is going to work a hardship on those who at present are able to enjoy luxurious exclusiveness. The constant aim of the wealthy is to increase the chasm between them and us, who have nothing except that which we get either by their grace or by force. Thus the rich have their clubs, their private golf links, their mansions, their yachts—their finger bowls. From clubs and mansions to finger bowls—these are what our millionaires spend money on, for the sole purpose of emphasizing the line of demarcation between themselves and us."

"That's all nonsense," declared father-in-law.

"Call it nonsense if you wish," I returned. "If we were rich like your son, it might be all right to affect finger bowls—otherwise it is certainly snobbery, pure and simple."

"Of course, he does," slammed father-in-law, and then I was mad, sure enough.

"Oh, well, have it your way, I'm done," I yelled, and left the room.

(Copyright, 1915.)

Will Open Grand Jubilee.

Solemn high mass at 9 o'clock this morning in the chapel of Georgetown Convent of the Visitation will open the grand jubilee celebration to be given in honor of Sister Mary Fidelis, superior of the convent. The solemn will be preached by Rev. Edward I. Devitt, S. J., of Georgetown University. Sister Fidelis has received letters and telegrams of congratulation from all parts of the country in recognition of her service of fifty years at the convent.

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Germany still rejecting over fall of Brest-Litovsk.

Berlin (by wireless via Sayville), Aug. 29.—The rejoicing over the fall of Brest-Litovsk continues. All reports from the front agree that the Russians in certain localities are still fighting bravely and tenaciously, but that the backbone of the Russian army is completely broken.

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GARRISON REPORT IS DUE THIS WEEK

Recommendations of Naval Board to Be Outlined to the President.

HALF BILLION REQUIRED

Finance Problem Put Aside By Wilson Until Precise Estimate Can Be Made.

Secretary of War Garrison will present to the President this week his completed report on the needs of the army in the development of more adequate measures of national defense. Secretary of the Navy Daniels, who is expected to return to Washington in a few days, will be in position by that time, it is thought, to outline to the President the recommendations of the general board of the navy. As soon as the President has digested thoroughly the suggestions of both departments, he will lay the whole national defense program before the Cabinet for an exchange of views. Whether any announcement will be forthcoming before the convening of Congress is not known at this time. Before the army and navy bills are finally drafted the President will hold a series of conferences with the chairman of the House and Senate Military Affairs, Naval Affairs, Appropriation and Fiscal Committees, it being the intention, as far as possible, to lay before Congress a program which will have the support of the Democratic leaders.

Wilson Postpones Decision.

The impression in Washington is that the new program will call for a total appropriation to both branches of the service of approximately \$500,000,000, split equally between the army and navy. This sum is in round numbers about \$250,000,000 in excess of the combined army and navy appropriations authorized for the fiscal year of 1915-1916. Where the money is to come from to make up this additional sum is still to be decided. Although Chairman Simmons, of the Senate Finance Committee, has indicated that the President will finance the excess through an issuance of bonds or short-term notes, the entire fiscal outlook of the government is so uncertain as to have persuaded the President to postpone a final decision until a more accurate estimate can be obtained of the probable revenues.

Not only Senator Simmons, but officials of the administration, have given it to be understood that the President is opposed at this time to any tinkering with the tariff. Discouraging as this is described as clinging firmly to the belief that as soon as the European war is over and imports are back on a normal basis, the United States will be able to produce necessary revenues will be established. Not only is it opposed, it is stated, to any tampering with the general schedules, but has rebuffed all suggestions of a repeal of the free sugar provision of the law, which, under a graduated scale, becomes entirely effective on January 1.

War Tax to Be Extended.

On the other hand, it is asserted, the President is far more reconciled to the idea of increasing the rate or the scope of the income tax, which, as a revenue producer, has fallen far short of the administration's expectations. In any event, and aside from the requirements for larger military and naval expenditures, the prospect of a continued deficit in the treasury, it is believed, will make almost certain an extension for another year of the operation of the war tax enacted by the last Congress. This tax, which will go out of operation in December.

Available for the purposes of a bond issue are about \$250,000,000 worth of Panama Canal bonds which have never been put on the market. These, it is understood, could be sold without further authorization of Congress. Some of the officials, however, show preference for a short term note issue provided one can be obtained from Congress on the ground that the need for this reference seems to be bound amounts to an emergency. The reason for this preference seems to be bound up in the memory which some of the older Democrats in Congress have of the unpopularity suffered by President Cleveland in his second administration when forced to make up the deficit caused by the Wilson tariff through a bond issue.

President Wilson's insistence on a carefully itemized statement from both Secretary Garrison and Secretary Daniels as to the cost of the bigger army and navy program has created the impression in some quarters that the President, worried by the Treasury outlook, has grown lukewarm toward the national defense movement. High officials of the War and Navy departments insist, however, that in no way has the President given the slightest hint to justify such an assumption. On the contrary, they declare that the President is entirely alive to the fact that his statement of a month ago, announcing his intention to support a "safe and sane" policy of better preparedness, has prepared the country to expect of the administration a comprehensive program of military and naval expansion.

During the past week Secretary Garrison has been devoting himself to preparing his cost summary, having more than a week ago completed his main report. He has been at his desk night and day, practically, and in order to have the work completed by the first of this week gave up his usual week-end at Seabright, N. J.

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Defense Measures Have First Place on Legislative Program

Strengthening of Army, Navy and Coast Fortifications Given Primary Importance—War Revenue Bill, Producing \$80,000,000 Annually, May Be Re-enacted.

The administration's full legislative program for the coming session of Congress, exclusive of comparatively minor measures, will be as follows, according to authoritative information obtained yesterday:

National defense, meaning a strengthening of both the army and the navy and the coast defenses of the country.

Revenue legislation, including the re-enactment of the war revenue bill, which produces about \$80,000,000 annually.

The conservation bills for which the West is clamoring. Secretary Lane is anxious to have these measures, most of which went through one house last session, approved by both houses at this session.

Rural credits' legislation, which was introduced in the closing days of the Sixty-third Congress.

The passing down of ordinary appropriations and the reduction of "pork barrel" bills to the minimum, in view of the demands elsewhere and the Treasury deficit.

Closure Rule to Be Considered.

In addition to these general matters, the Senate will begin early consideration of the cloture rule, the revival of the shipping bill is expected. The Senate also has pending the treaties with Nicaragua and Colombia.

With such an extensive program, it is believed Congress will remain in session until the Presidential campaigns are on next summer.

The re-enactment of the "war revenue" bill, which expires by limitation on December 31, is practically certain. Both Senator Simmons and Representative

Kitchin, who has the bill, are anxious to have it re-enacted. The bill would increase the duty on imports of certain goods, and the continued falling off of imports will make necessary the re-enactment of this temporary measure.

The two leaders, however, disagree as to the details of the national defense program. Kitchin, who has always been known as a "small navy" member, announces he will oppose battleship appropriations, but will seek liberal allowance for submarines, mines and coast defenses.

recommendations discussed piecemeal, the Secretary has carefully concealed them from the public. A conspicuous feature of the report, it is nevertheless understood, will concern the creation of an adequate reserve. And more from the disposition of his military advisers to regard any other means of raising this reserve as impracticable, than from anything the Secretary himself has said, the impression has gained ground that the Secretary will seriously discuss the adoption of the Swiss system of compulsory military service. Under this system all boys between the ages of 18 and 21 years would be required each year for three years to give themselves up to a thorough instruction in military training.

Problem of Officers.

The problem of officer's reserve is only less perplexing than that of creating a reserve. Confronted by the sad experience which the British troops on the Continent of Europe have met through lack of officer's training, the Secretary has directed the Army War College to devote particular attention to this question. Out of this study, it is said, the Secretary will reach by the War College that not only should the number of cadets at West Point be doubled, but that the government, as soon as practicable, should seek to standardize the training at government-aided private military academies and schools, so that in time of emergency, officers could be drawn from these institutions.

Secretary Garrison is understood to have reached the conclusion that if an adequate reserve army can be built up in the course of the next five years, the regular army need not be increased to more than 100,000 men.

Question of Coast Defense.

The question of coast defenses has been studied separately from the needs of the regular mobile army and the reserve. A special committee of staff officers, organized in 1911, and which six months ago, has been steadily at work on this problem, with the result, it is believed, that Congress will be asked to authorize a material strengthening of the coast fortifications, both as respecting the range of the guns and the establishment of additional coast forts. Provision for a strong fortress on Cape Henry, Va., in order to better protect the naval base in Hampton Roads, is understood to form part of the coast defense scheme.

As far as the navy program is concerned it remains to be seen whether Secretary Daniels will respond to the letter of the General Board of the navy, which recommends that as large numbers of submarines should be built, or to the expressed views of certain leading Southern Democrats in Congress that the building program should be enlarged only with a view to submarines. Naval officers here profess to believe that it was only a slip of the tongue that caused Secretary Daniels to tell the governors' conference at Boston that he will recommend an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for submarines and airplanes, inasmuch as that sum would not cover the cost of two small submarines or of a single sea-going underwater boat.

BELIEVE RUSS ARMY BROKEN.

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"I do not agree with that position," said Senator Simmons. "We should have plenty of submarines and mines, for the present war has demonstrated their importance, but we should not neglect the other portions of the navy. We are daily assuming a more important position in the world's affairs, and a strong navy is necessary."

Senator Simmons intimated that the extraordinary expenses of the government may result in certain changes in the re-enacted war revenue bill and the inclusion of articles not now taxed under that act. It is possible the national defense appropriations may be cared for by issuing bonds, while the war revenue bill and the retention of duty may be called upon to offset the loss in customs receipts.

Sugar Duty May Be Retained.

It is known that there is talk in legislative circles regarding the advisability of retaining a duty on sugar. President Wilson, however, is reported to be unwilling to permit general tinkering with the Underwood law, although he may agree to leave a duty on sugar, which is scheduled to go on the free list next May.

In connection with the national defense movement, the directors of the Navy League will meet in New York at the Waldorf-Astoria this afternoon. Encouraging reports of a change in sentiment regarding the national defense is made in the following statement issued here by the league headquarters:

"During the last month the Navy League has done work of great value in behalf of adequate national defense throughout the great Middle West and South, the country from which opposition in Congress to naval appropriation bills has come in the past. The league directors in these sections report that since the beginning of their work there has been a tremendous change in sentiment in localities and in the sections in which the Congressional delegations formerly stood as a unit against naval appropriations. These districts have now swung around until it is hard to find a single man who will oppose legislation, calling for adequate national defense."

HIS MEMORY LOST; MAY BE HARVARD GRADUATE

Man Suffering from Aphasia Says He Has Traveled Extensively in East.

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 29.—The Philadelphia police authorities have been requested by Acting Chief of Police D. W. Campbell, of San Jose, Cal., to assist him in securing the identification of Harry, or Henry, Walker, a supposed Harvard University graduate, who is at present in San Jose, suffering from loss of memory or aphasia.

He talks of having been in Boston, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and nearly all the large Eastern cities and as far West as Kansas City. He remembers persons at Harvard University from 1901 to 1903. Walker also thinks that at one time he resided on Eighth-street, between Park and Madison avenues, New York city, and that he married Lucille F. Widows, a girl whom he met at Narragansett Pier, R. I. He also recalls an operation by a Dr. Little at a hospital, the location of which he does not remember, for an injury from a fall through a skylight in the roof of a house.

Walker claims to be a student of sociology with a George Merrill, of Portland, Me.

Acting Chief Campbell enclosed in his letter a photograph of Walker and the following description:

Age, about 35 years; height, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches; weight, about 150 pounds, and raw-boned and thin; hair, brown and streaked with gray in the back, very thin on top and has been rather wavy; lips, thick; teeth, regular, but front upper teeth protrude; eyes, bluish gray; high forehead and prominent nose; face long and jaws very prominent; cheeks sunken and has high cheek bones; hands large, but show no signs of heavy work; wears tailor-made suit of purplish brown material with white hair line and initials "H. W." on inside coat pockets. Has the numerals "XII" in India ink on underwear, which may be the ward number of some institution where he has been confined.

FAVOR SUFFRAGE; BALK AT MEN'S WRIST WATCH

Retail Jewelers Endorse the Former, But Are in Doubt as to Latter.

New York, Aug. 29.—Women suffragists, representing the jewel wearers, have received the support of the men who fashion their ornaments for them. The National Jewelers' Retail Association in its convention at the Grand Central Palace, last week, passed the following resolution while the votes were being counted at its election of officers:

"The National Jewelers' Retail Association recognizes the great advance in recent years of the status of American women, and in every way that the law, property, earn wages, and take part in community life. The association believes, for these reasons, that American women should have the ballot."

The jewelers adjourned without settling the fate of the wrist watch for men. The convention outlined plans for a national campaign to educate the public to fashions in jewelry, but because of division of opinion as to the wrist watch, the question of recommending it was left open until next year. They decided to pass the question up to the public.

WEDS AFRICAN PRINCE.

Shreveport, La., Aug. 29.—Prince Assamla Condelee, an African prince, the son of the King of Somaliland, obtained a license here to marry Josephine Burney, a belle of the New Orleans social scene.

Papers in the possession of the prince apparently prove that he was brought to this country by Baptist missionaries when a child and was educated here at Austin, Tex., and speaks five languages. He says he will return to Africa, taking his bride with him, and that he hopes to convert his father and mother, who are snake worshippers.

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